FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

A Situation Wanted,

BY a person well acquainted with the business of this place, both bartering and selling at wholesale His acquaintance through the back country is extensive—writes a fair business hand, and has a knowledge of Book keeping For particulars inquire at the Observer Office.
Dec. 1. 65 3t

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.
Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. J. C. L.
December 1, 1835. 65 tf

LIVERPOOL SALT.

5000 bushels in bulk, and 470 sacks, Liverpool } SALT,
Daily expected.

Also, in Store,
150 hhds. retailing MOLASSES, for sale by
A. LAZARUS
Wilmington, Nov 23, 1835. 64 3t

Overseer Wanted.

A competent person, who can bring undoubted testimonials of character and qualifications, will hear of a situation as Overseer on application at this Office.
December 1, 1835. 65 3wpd

Notice.

THE Subscriber having in view to remove to the western country, offers for sale the

PLANTATION AND LAND

on which he now lives, containing **1242** acres, including a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and other necessary buildings, a TOLL BRIDGE, a SAW and GRIST MILLS. The Land is generally adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Peas and Potatoes. The situation is eligible and healthy, well calculated for a place of Entertainment, as it is immediately on the road from Fayetteville to Rockingham Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no one will purchase without first viewing the premises.

JOHN P. GRAHAM
Graham's Bridge N. C., Dec 1, 1835 65 4tp

Caution to the Public.

THE Public are hereby forewarned from trading for a Note on Smith & McNair, for fifty-one dollars and sixty-three cents, to the best of my recollection. The Note is payable to the Subscriber, dated the 6th of August, 1834, bearing interest since the 1st of January, 1834. A credit was entered on the Note some time last Summer of thirty-five dollars and some cents, the amount of the credit not precisely recollected.

The said Smith & McNair are hereby instructed not to pay the said note to any person but myself, as the note was mislaid by the Subscriber handing a letter to a gentleman at Mrs. Bryant's, on the 14th of October last, 7½ miles south of Fayetteville, N C. with the said Note enclosed, directed to John C. Smith, P. M. at Springfield, Richmond County, N. C. The gentleman was to deposite the letter in the Post Office at **Davis's Spring.**—Mr. Smith informs me that the letter never came to hand. The gentleman that I handed the letter to, said he lived in Robeson County. I don't know who to apply to for information about it, as I neglected to inquire the gentleman's name; but he would confer a favor on the Subscriber by writing a few lines to him at Fayetteville, N. C. informing him whether he deposited the letter at Davis's Spring Post Office or not.

JAMES W. SMITH.
November 25, 1835. 64-3w

NEW GOODS.

WE have received, and are now opening, our Fall and Winter supply, which comprises a Large and Extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Fur and wool Hats, cotton and wool Cards, Shoes and Boots, fur and sealskin Caps, writing, letter and wrapping Paper, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
PATENT MEDICINES.
—*ALSO*—
12 hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
120 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
100 kegs Nails,
60 boxes Tin Plate,
20 bundles Wire,
10 qr. casks Wine,

Which we offer at wholesale for a small advance for Cash or Country Produce, or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.
November 18. 1835. 63 6w

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,
Currants,
Soft shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
Filberts,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Spanish Cigars,
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,
Coffee & brown Sugar,
Scotch Herrings,
Jamieson's water Crackers,
Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Race & ground Ginger,
Pepper and Alspice,
Cream Ale, &c. &c.

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand.

☞ His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 30 cents per pound

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov 19, 1835 63 4m.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguna do,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do. Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low Apply to
C. P MALLETT.
Nov. 16, 1835. 63-tf

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a STORE at the foot of Hay Mount, in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he expects to keep a constant supply of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,

Which he will sell on reasonable terms.

The Subscriber also informs his friends and the public generally, that he will (as heretofore) promptly attend to Drawing and Forwarding Money to Pensioners, as well as any other Bank business which may be committed to his care.

BEVERLY ROSE.
November 9 1835 62 6w.

To Rent,

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, on Gillespie street.

C. P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, Nov. 12 62tf.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of BOOKS, embracing a very large number, of every description. They are far too numerous to be mentioned in detail

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Irving's Legends of the Conquest of Spain, The Linwoods; Magpie Castle; Tales of a Physician; Port Admiral; Francesca Carrara; Will Watch; Legends of a Log Cabin; Old Maids; Nights at Mess; Beauties of Irving; Nuts to Crack; Gaul's Phrenology; Reed and Matheson's Visit to the American Churches; Wayland's Philosophy; Supplement to 6 months in a Convent; Crocket's Song Book; Orator's Own Book; Irving's Life of Columbus; Evans's Millwright's Guide; Cobbett's Advice to Young Men; Parley's Every Day Book; Missouri Harmony, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.
November 19.

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by
E. J. HALE.
September 28

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1835.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.
October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J E PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, October 24. 60*tf.*

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 cer on Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Fines, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING
LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1835 60tf

H. ERAMBERT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and friends that he has just received from New York, where he selected them personally, a handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

In his line, which he will sell at a small advance on New York cost for CASH only, or to such customers as pay on demand. As he expects to leave these capes for the West next Fall, he is determined to do a *CASH BUSINESS*, or keep his Goods on his shelves; finding it better to cry over them than after them. I hope that those who are indebted to me will take this as a hint, and come forward and pay up old scores, or they will have cost to pay, for I am determined to collect my debts and do a Cash Business. All those that think proper to employ me on these terms, shall have my best services to accommodate them;—all goods purchased of me shall have preference. He invites his customers to call and examine his Stock, as he warrants them to be English Goods, and inferior to none in the market. His Stock consists as follows:—

Blue and black CLOTH,
Brown, adelaide and invisible green do,
Drab and double milled grey mixt for Overcoats,
Royal ribbed Cassimeres, latest style,
Checked Cassimere for Pantaloons,
Buckskin Cassimere,
Plain Cassimere of different colors,
A handsome assortment Winter Vestings,
Light fancy Vesting, *for Parties*,
Buff Cassimere, for ditto,
Fancy Velvet Vesting,
Plain Velvet and Satin ditto,
A handsome assortment of Fancy Articles,
Stocks of all kinds,
Linen Collars and Bosoms, plain and ruffled,
Gentlemen's Riding Belts, a useful article in riding,
Buck-skin Gloves,
Gum Elastic Suspenders and Garters,
Fancy Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Cravat Stiffeners,
Money Purses, Silk and Buckskin,
Head Bags,
Gentlemen's Knit Shirts and Drawers. Cotton do,
Cotton Shirts, very fine, ready made,
Ladies' Jackets and Drawers,
India Rubber Aprons, large and small,
And a handsome assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING*, and will warrant them as well made as any in the State; and a number of articles not mentioned, which he will sell at a small profit for Cash.

N. B. Four good Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. None but sober, good workmen need apply,—for such the best prices in town will be given.

H. ERAMBERT.
October 26, 1835 60 3m

New Books.

HORSE Shoe Robinson; The Infidel, (new and popular novels.) Irving's Miscellany, parts 1 and 2; Reynold's Cruize of the Potomac; Bishop Hopkins on the Church; Matthias and his Impostures; Brownlee's Letters; Barnes on the Acts, 2d vol.; Calmet's Dictionary; Alexander's Bible Dictionary; Malcom's do., Edwards' Works; Memoirs of Hannah Moore; Union Bible Questions; Finney's Lectures on Revivals; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; Flora's Interpreter; American Constitutions; Turner's Chemistry; Methodist & Village Hymns; Missouri Harmony, &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.

ALSO—A good supply of Foolscap and Letter Paper, from $1 87 to $6 a ream.
Sept. 7.

CLOVER, HERD'S GRASS and TIMOTHY SEED, For sale by
C. P. MALLETT.
Sept. 29, 1835. 56-tf.

NEW FIRM
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership, will transact business under the firm of

HART & FULLER,

In the Store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Pearce, North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, where they are now receiving, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a well selected Stock of

GOODS,

Which they offer on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low.

JAMES HART,
ELIJAH FULLER.

All kinds of Country Produce stored and sold, or shipped agreeable to order, and liberal advances made when desired, on shipment or otherwise.

HART & FULLER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1835. 56*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds St Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.
October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, October 31, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

Copartnership Notice.

THE business which has heretofore been carried on in the City of New York under the firm of J. D. Beers & Co.;—in Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Augusta, Geo. under that of J. D Beers, J. R. St. John & Co; will be continued by the Subscribers from and after 16th November next, for their own account and benefit, under the firm of J. R. St John & Co.; Mr. Joseph D. Beers being about to retire from business. The existing firms will be continued for the present for the liquidation of the accounts of the same, which will be attended to by the persons who have heretofore had them in charge.

J. R ST JOHN.
D W. ST. JOHN.
New York. Oct. 3, 1835

THE business which has heretofore been carried on in New Orleans under the firm of J. D. Beers, J. R. St John & Co., will be continued by the Subscribers from and after the 16th Nov. next, for their own account and benefit, under the firm of J. R. St. John, Gregory & Co. The existing firms will be continued for the present, for the liquidation of the accounts of the same.

J. R. ST. JOHN.
E. W. GREGORY.
New York, 24th Oct., 1835. 64 4w

Notice.

THE business which has heretofore been carried on in Fayetteville, N. C. by the Subscribers under the firm of J. D. Beers, J. R. St. John & Co. will be discontinued from and after this date, and the co-partnership in that place is hereby dissolved. The unsettled business will be attended to by Mr. O. P. Stark.

J. D. BEERS.
J. R. ST. JOHN.
New York, 12th Nov., 1835. 64 4w

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1835.

Daniel Freeman vs. Richmond Billingsley. } Original Attachment levied on Defendant's interest in a tract of land on which Christian Billingsley now lives.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Richmond Billingsley, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by said Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, that the said Richmond Billingsley appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered *pro confesso* against him, and the land levied on as above, be ordered to be sold for the payment of the same.

Witness, Farq'r. Martin, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in and for said County, at Lawrenceville, the first Monday in September, 1835.

FARQ'R. MARTIN, *C. S. C.*
[64] Pr. HENRY LILLY, *D. Clk.*

BOOKS.

JUST received, History of Popery; Master Key to Popery; Irving's Sketch Book and Knickerbocker; Memoirs of J. Brainerd Taylor; Wilberforce's View of Christianity; Barnes' Notes. History of Colombia; History of the Elephant; Todd's Johnson and Walker's Dictionary; American Chesterfield; Mason's Farmer; Comic Almanacs; Test of Truth; Maddock's Chancery; Missouri Harmony; a variety of Children's Books, &c.

E. J HALE.
October 24, 1835.

MR. VAN BUREN.

The Raleigh Star, in a long article on the Presidential Election, addressed to the Freemen of North Carolina, thus exhibits the early political career of Mr. Van Buren. It is only necessary to add, that the facts are susceptible of proof.

"Let us examine the qualifications of those who are prominently before the people, and see whose correspond more nearly to this test. The subject is of too great importance to every citizen to justify any thing but conclusions drawn from facts. These facts we shall lay before you, hoping they will receive the consideration to which they are entitled.

"The prominent candidates before you, are Martin Van Buren, of New York, and Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

"In the first place, then, what are the qualifications of Mr. Van Buren? Has he originated any great national policy, which entitles him to the suffrages of the American people?—Has he displayed, in his political career, that openness of conduct—that expanse of mind and freedom from duplicity, which are necessary for the politic and honorable administration of the Government. Has he, during his whole public life, exhibited any willingness to sacrifice personal considerations for the good of the country? It is not our wish to bring charges which cannot be supported by facts. Truth must ultimately prevail, and we are confident that the partisans of Mr. Van Buren have displayed too much finesse to suffer any pebble to remain unturned, or any prejudice unappealed to, which might tend in the least to advance his interest. This might be, were we not desirous of dealing fairly with you, a reason why nothing should be advanced which cannot be supported by clear and indubitable proof.

"Mr. Van Buren commenced his political career about the year 1810 But a short time afterwards, the first term of Mr. Madison's administration being about to expire, the eyes of the people were turned towards the approaching election Mr. Madison was the Republican candidate. During his first term of office, the leading men of all parties had been energetic in their manœuvres. The nation had been insulted, its rights on the ocean contemned, its citizens incarcerated by a proud and powerful nation. The patriot in every section of the Union called aloud for redress War was declared, and, with one voice, the Republicans from all directions responded to the recommendation of Mr. Madison—determined to strain every nerve and sacrifice every minor consideration to defend the nation's rights. Where *then* was Mr Van Buren? He did not hesitate to declare himself an uncompromising enemy of Mr. Madison, on the ground that he had involved the nation in an unjust and impolitic war On the 29th of May, 1812, just before the declaration of war, he zealously advocated De Wit Clinton, in a *Caucus* held at Albany, as a suitable competitor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Clinton was a FEDERALIST and opposed to the war. Nor is this all On the 3d of Nov. the same year, he voted, in Legislative Caucus, for the Clintonian electors, in preference to those of Mr. Madison. He was not satisfied with voting He spoke, and spoke, too, in the harshest manner of the Administration and its measures, particularly the war—abused Southern Statesmen and principles in the most unqualified terms.—This, then, was the position which Mr. Van Buren occupied, when the Republicans of the South were ready and willing to surrender every thing to defend their country from the insults and injuries of a haughty nation.—And this is the man you are called on to support as having been a *true and consistent Republican*.

"But let us examine whether Mr. Van Buren's subsequent conduct exhibited any attachment for the South, or for Southern principles. In 1819, Missouri applied for admission into the Union. There was a large party in Congress, desirous of imposing heavy restrictions on her, relative to Slavery.—You, no doubt, remember the great excitement it produced. The South was not only treated insultingly in the debate, but she saw her rights—rights secured by the Constitution—openly contemned. At the head of this party, thus attacking so vehemently the privileges of the south, was Rufus King, of New York, a FEDERALIST. That Congress closed Mr. K's term in the Senate of the U. States. The Legislature of New York being called on to supply the vacancy, Mr. Van Buren, who was then a member gave all his influence, and it was great, to the support of Mr. King, in the face of his political principles, so boldly avowed, thereby justifying the Missouri restrictions and his federal doctrines. But if the support of Mr. King be considered insufficient evidence to convict Mr. Van Buren of opposition to the interests of the South in this matter, his vote in the Senate of N. York, in 1820, is conclusive and explains his emphatic expression, that he would *'put his head on the propriety" of Mr. King's election.* His vote stands recorded in the Journals of that body in favor of a resolution, instructing the U. S. Senators from that State to "OPPOSE THE ADMISSION OF ANY TERRITORY AS A STATE, INTO THE UNION, WITHOUT MAKING THE PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY THEREIN AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION OF ADMISSION." And he is now to be called a *Republican*, and a friend to the South?—Yes! the man who vilified Mr. MADISON, opposed the war, abused southern men, and stigmatised Southern principles, justified the Missouri restrictions, and thereby struck at the very root of Southern rights on the subject of Slavery—this man is held up as having claims on you for support. Can it be, fellow citizens, that there are any who have become so mad as to suppose that you are ready to abandon principle for the sake of one, whose whole political course has been at war with your best interests?

The "Raleigh Standard," well knowing the result which would be exhibited by any attempt on the part of the *Vans* to get up a Legislative Nomination of their idol, "paws off" by saying that it is "well known that their candidate has been nominated by a Convention of the *People*, [!!!!] and that their party *eschews all caucus nominations* of Presidential Candidates." [!!!!] Oh, Mr. *Rucker!* arise and rebuke the cool effrontery of thy co-laborer in the arts of Caucusing and Humbuggery!!—*Charlotte Journal.*

EMIGRATION.

The tide of emigration still flows westward. During the week, we think we speak within the bounds of truth, when we say that not less than *eight hundred persons* have passed through this place for the far west, of course we include white and colored. In one company, which passed here on Monday, there were *three hundred!*

We cannot tell how it is with others, but this continued and apparently never ending drain of our population, fills us with melancholy sensations—the more so, when, as in the present instance so many of *our own people*, our friends and neighbors, assist in swelling the tide. We cannot believe, and we have had some opportunity of judging, that this "land of promise" to which so many thousands are bending their steps, will ever repay them for the sacrifices they have made to reach it.—*Camden Journal.*

David Crocket passed through this place on last Saturday, on his way to Texas. He says that he will have Santa Anna's head, and wear it as a watch-seal. Davy had many *courtesies* of a *peculiar sort* paid him whilst here.—*Memphis, Ten. Gaz.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

STEAM NAVIGATION ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—Among the notices of applications to the Legislature, is one for a Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of $500,000, for the purpose of navigating vessels by steam from this city to Europe and elsewhere. The experience of the past year in running steamboats between this port and Charleston, proves that there is no serious obstacle in the way of crossing the Atlantic by steam, unless it be the exent of space way required for the storage of fuel. By the use of coal this difficulty may be in a good measure obviated. At any rate, according to the "go ahead" system of the present times, it will not be long before Liverpool and New York will be brought within 10 or 12 days of each other, and steam is the agent by which it will be accomplished. The idea does not seem so chimerical at this moment, as three years ago, would have seemed the project of bringing Charleston within three days of New York by a similar process; or as, within the memory of many of our readers, would have seemed, or did seem, the idea of navigating vessels by steam in any direction.

The population of Providence, as ascertained by the late census, is 19,277 being an increase since 1830 of 2455. Of the whole number, 1223 are colored. Increase of colored persons since 1830, only 10.

Sagacity of a Horse.—In Lincoln County, at the Iron Works of Messrs. Burton and Fulenwider, a team of horses after a long trip to market was ungeared and turned loose: they all immediately repaired to their usual stable but one, that went straight off to the black-smith shop, where he had been shod just as he was started to market, and walked in: the smith, without paying much attention to him had him driven out. In a very short time, however, he returned into the shop again. He was then carried to the stable where the other horses were. He again returned into the shop in a short time and placed his fore-foot upon a block, which was used to trim horses feet on. The smith, struck with the pertinacity of his conduct, examined his foot and found it a good deal hurt, from the awkward rough manner in which the shoe of the other foot had been put on. His shoes were taken off, and he immediately went to his stable. The smith and various other persons of credit, testify to this statement.

Salisbury Watchman.

Arithmetic.—A workman, belonging to the Milanese territory, has just invented a machine with a cylinder, which executes the three first rules of arithmetic. The Academy of Sciences at Milan has consequently voted him a gold medal.

"A THUMPER."—The Washington Globe in defending the Metropolis Bank (the Deposite Bank at Washington) says:—"The notes of the bank are generally current without discount, from one end of the country to the other—from north to south, and from east to west."

We believe a bolder falsehood, says the New York Daily Advertiser, has seldom been published than this. We very much doubt whether there is a spot, if we except the district and its vicinity, where they are either current, or would be taken unless at a discount. In this city the bills are hardly known. Not a bank will receive them in deposite, nor will a broker purchase them except at a discount. We very much doubt whether a poor person could purchase a shin of beef with one of the bills in our market. So much for the veracity of the Globe.

Sir Astley Cooper was one of the most eminent physicians and physiologists in England. He said he "never suffered ardent spirits in his house, thinking them to be evil spirits;" and added, "if the poor could witness the white livers, the dropsies, the nervous systems, and insanity, which I have seen, as the effects of drinking, they would be satisfied that ardent spirits and destructive poisons are synonymous."

From the Territory of ARKANSAS we learn, that the Legislature of that Territory has passed an act, without the approbation of the Governor, for electing Delegates to a Convention for the purpose of forming a Constitution for the future State of Arkansas; which Convention is to assemble on the first day of January.

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Monday, November 30.

On motion of Mr. Waugh,

Resolved, That the Joint Select Committee on the subject of the Revised Code, be instructed to ascertain, as near as practicable, the probable expense of printing, re-enacting and publishing the Revised Code now in the course of preparation by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and report the result of their inquiry to this House.

Mr. Cowper, of Gates, presented a bill giving to the County Courts of this State power to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings; which was read the first time and passed.

Received from the House of Commons, a message, transmitting the report of the Commissioners for rebuilding the State Capitol, proposing that it be printed and referred to a joint select committee to be raised on Public Buildings. Concurred in.

The following engrossed bills passed their three several readings, and were ordered to be enrolled. The bill making compensation to talis jurors of the county of Robeson. The bill to authorise the Commissioners of Wilmington to increase the tax on all the property now taxed by law in said town.

Mr. Joyner, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Raleigh and Roanoke Rail Road Company reported the same, with an amendment; which was agreed to, and the bill read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Van presented a bill to amend the law so far as respects executors and administrators; which was read the first time, passed and referred to the Judiciary committee.

The engrossed bill to amend the act to establish the Merchant's Bank of the town of Newbern, was read the second time.

Mr. Wyche moved to amend the bill, by striking out the provision which authorises the Bank to issue bills of the denomination of three dollars.

The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. Wyche, and decided in the affirmative; upon which the bill passed its second and third reading, as amended, and was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence.

Tuesday, Dec 1.

On motion of Mr Cowper, of Gates, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of more effectually providing for the safe keeping of the public arms in the arsenal at Fayetteville

The bill giving to the County Courts of this State authority to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings, and the bill to amend the road laws now in force in this State, relating to public roads, were rejected on their second reading.

Mr Hogan presented a bill to incorporate the Conrad Gold mining Company; and Mr. Tillett, a bill providing compensation to the Sheriffs in this State for making returns of the votes given in at the last election for adoption or rejection of the amended Constitution; which were read the first time, and the first named three times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Little submitted the following resolution, which was negatived:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire what alterations, if any, are necessary to be made in the law respecting the manner in which lands are assessed for taxation; also what alterations, if any, are necessary to be made in the present mode of listing taxable polls; and that they further inquire what, if any, other property not already enumerated in our statutes, ought to be subject to taxation; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Wednesday, December 2.

Mr. Hogan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill concerning the County Courts in this State, reported the same with sundry amendments. The bill was thereupon read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. H also reported on the bill to amend the law as respects Executors and Administrators, and recommended its rejection. The bill was read and rejected. Mr H also reported the bill fixing the punishment for the crime of bigamy, recommending its passage into a law. Read second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. H also reported the bill providing for the appointment of Registers by three Justices in vacation of Court, with an amendment, recommending its passage into a law. Laid on the table. Mr H also reported the bill to suppress more effectually the vice of gaming and recommended its rejection. Laid on the table.

Mr. Long presented a bill to incorporate the Concord Gold Mining Company. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to repeal the second section of an act of 1831, to amend in part an act of 1829, to compel the Trustees of Moore, Chowan and Robeson counties to pay the Jurors in preference to other claims, so far as respects the county of Moore, was read three times, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law directing the manner in which Sheriff's bonds shall be taken.

Mr. Martin presented a bill to repeal in part an act for the better regulation of the Fair held near Laurel Hill, in Richmond County, passed in 1830.

Mr. Bryan presented a bill to exempt from execution a certain portion of the land of the citizens of North Carolina. [Exempts, as a homestead, 100 acres, including the dwelling house and other out houses; and, in towns, the dwelling house and lot on which it is situated.]

The question was taken on the passage of the bill its first reading, and decided in the affirmative; and the bill was ordered to lie upon the table, and be printed.

The bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the Stock reserved to the State in the Bank of the State, was taken up and read the second time.—[The bill provides that the State shall borrow the money, and for that purpose the Public Treasurer shall issue certificates to the amount of ——— dollars, to bear interest at the rate of not more than 5 per cent. not redeemable until 1860; and that the stock of the State shall stand pledged for the payment of the debt.

Mr. Wyche said he was instructed by the Committee to whom the bill had been referred, to move that the blank be filled with $400,000; and he therefore made a motion to that effect.

Mr. Hogan said he knew of no better opportunity to test the question, whether the Senate was disposed to allow the University to subscribe for a part of the shares which had been reserved to the State. If therefore, the question to fill the blank with $400,000 should be decided in the negative, he would then move to fill it with $200,000, with a view to allowing the University and Literary Fund to subscribe the remaining 200,000. It had been stated in an official communication from the Governor, that the University had in hand a fund to the amount of $150,000.

He was in favor of allowing that institution to invest this sum in the stock of the Bank of the State. There were serious objections to the State's borrowing money to take the stock herself. This was objected to last winter, and it would be an insuperable objection with many this session. But this might be obviated by reducing the sum to be borrowed to a comparatively small amount. Let, then, the University take $150,000, and the Literary Fund $50,000, and there would be left $200,000 for the State, which he was willing to borrow.

Mr. Edmonston was at a loss to know whether they had the power to transfer the right to the University. The State had reserved to itself the right to take a certain portion of the stock of the Bank within a given time; and the question was, whether the stockholders would allow the University to come in, in the place of the State.

Mr. Welborn said, even if they were ever so willing, he was one who would object to the Legislature's granting them the privilege. The State ought to have power to exert a controlling influence in the management of the Bank, which she could not do, if she surrendered these shares to the University. This power was the only safeguard against abuses. It would not be doubted that it would be profitable; the stock was now worth from 7 to 10 per cent. and the State ought to pursue that policy which would increase her revenues. As to the University, it was able to shift for itself. Smaller ones prospered without Legislative aid, while millions had been given to it: and with what it had received, and now possessed, it could sustain itself. No one felt the want of education, or desired to see its blessings diffused among the people more than he did; but this was not the way to accomplish it. The clause in the Constitution which required the Legislature to make provisions for this object, was intended to benefit the lower class. Who had been benefitted, he asked, by this mammoth Institution? —The rich; and why should we pursue a course which will increase the facilties of the wealthy and lessen those of the poor? He was for fostering a fund which was to be the means of establishing free schools, that was, the Literary Fund. The policy of the State had been wrong from the beginning; it had been in opposition to the intention of the wise and patriotic framers of the Constitution. That instrument says we shall establish schools—free schools for the education of the poor; but instead of this, we have been satisfied to cherish one University, which is out of the reach of the truly indigent, who, for the want of aid, must forever remain in ignorance and obscurity. It was our sacred duty to place education within the reach of this class of people—to bring these diamonds out of the rock—to develope their native talents—and then our liberties are secure. It was not the few educated men that were to fight our battles and defend our soil from the pollutions of ruthless invaders, it was to the hardy yeomanry—the common class of the people—to whom this important duty was assigned. He did not say this for the sake of popularity—he did not say it for the purpose of coming back here again. He said it because he was uttering the honest convictions of his mind, the warm feelings of his heart. After some further observations in relation to the low state of Treasury, poverty of the State, and the importance of her being largely interested in the Bank, he concluded by saying he hoped the Senate would fill the blank with $100,000.

Friday, December 4.

The bill more effectually to suppress the vice of gaming in this State, was read the second time.

[The bill provides that persons who shall be convicted of keeping a gaming table shall be fined, whipped and imprisoned. Persons permitting such table to be kept in any house on their premises, and any person playing at any such table, shall be fined and imprisoned.]

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the bill so as to substitute imprisonment instead of whipping; which was negatived, 32 to 29.

On this proposition considerable discussion arose, in which Messrs. Wilson, Cooper of Martin, Morehead and McQueen took part for, and Messrs Edwards, Mebane and Bryan against the amendment.

Mr Wilson moved a further amendment, the object of which was to place all gaming on the same footing viz: to insert after the list of games which were denounced by the bill, the words, "billiards and backgammon tables, and all games at cards, where money is lost or won;" which was not agreed to, 36 to 25. Mr. Hogan moved to amend so as to make it discretionary with the Court as respects whipping; which was not agreed to. Mr McQueen moved to amend so as to provide that if any female should be found guilty of keeping a table prohibited by this Act, the punishment of whipping should be dispensed with, and fine substituted, not exceeding two thousand dollars, at the discretion of the Court; which was also negatived. The bill was further amended, on Mr Wilson's motion; and pending the discussion on the passage of the bill, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, November 30.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, the House proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up for consideration the Resolutions submitted by him, some days ago, in relation to the Public Lands; when Mr. C. delivered his views at length in favor of their adoption.

After Mr. C. concluded, the question being stated to be on the passage of the Resolutions, and the Ayes and Noes having been demanded, Mr. Hybart moved that the further consideration of the Resolutions be postponed until to-morrow. Agreed to.

The Resolution directing the Treasurer to procure specie change, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to allow the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, and the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to subscribe for and take certain portions of the stock reserved to the State, in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, was read the second time.

Mr. Dudley moved that the bill lie on the table for the present. He had no particular objection to its passage, if the State should determine not to take up the stock on its own account. But if the State should borrow money, and subscribe for the reserved shares, the effect of permitting the University to take $150,000 worth of stock, as proposed by this bill, would be to give that Institution a donation of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, in the way of premium on stock, which it does not need, and has not asked for. If the University was in want of assistance he would be willing, if necessary, to appropriate $100,000 for its benefit, and next to the State, he certainly would give it the preference of subscribing over all others, but a sense of duty compelled him to move to lay the bill on the table, until the fact was ascertained what the State intended to do.

Mr. Graham said, it was exceedingly desirable that the stock, unsubscribed for, should be taken by some one, as the Bank was now unable, from its restricted means, to furnish to the community all the facilities intended by its charter. The University had recently come into possession of about $75,000, which would be increased during the next summer to $150,000. It was the duty of the Legislature to provide a fund for the investment of this money, or it would be driven from the State to be invested elsewhere. The same remark would apply to the Literary Fund. That fund had increased in the last ten years to $170,000, and might be expected to increase hereafter, at the rate of $20,000 a year. As to being a gift of some $20,000 to the University, he did not view it in that light at all. The State was unable to take the stock which had been reserved, but here is an Institution within her limits, which in all future time is to benefit her people, both willing and able to subscribe for a portion of it. To refuse the privilege, would be to do disservice to the cause of learning, and injure the State itself, by forcing away capital from its legitimate channel. But how will extending this privilege, operate as a gift to the University. For every $100 paid, the Institution will be entitled to one share, on which perhaps it may realize 8 per cent.—this, certainly, would be the *ultimatum*. The only advantage to the Institution, in the way of profit, would be the Dividends thus declared and nothing more. He knew the gentleman from Wilmington was decidedly friendly to Education, but he certainly had taken an erroneous view of this subject. He would most cheerfully go with him in support of a bill to authorize a loan to take the Stock for the State, but he despaired of receiving the sanction of the Legislature to any such proposition. He hoped therefore, the present bill would pass.

The question on the passage of the bill its second reading was determined in the affirmative, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Mr Hybart presented a bill, which had its first reading, to incorporate the Planter's and Mechanic's Bank of Fayetteville, with a Capital of $500,000.

Mr. Clement said, he held in his hand, three petitions from the different sections of Rowan, praying for a division of that county, together with a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect. He knew that it was not in accordance with the ordinary rules, on presenting a petition, to do more than state its general contents, but he trusted the House would indulge him on this occasion, with a few remarks, lest any gentleman might take up improper impressions in reference to the application. He wished the subject to undergo the fullest examination and the severest scrutiny, for he was so confident that the appeal of his constituents to the Legislature was founded in justice, that he did not fear investigation.

[Mr C. here went into a detailed statement of the localities of Rowan, for the purpose of showing that the proposed division would, in every respect, contribute to the convenience of the people; and exhibiting a Map of the county, taken from accurate survey, he pointed out on its face the various points and boundaries referred to. He spoke also of the character of the Yadkin, which, in passing to court, the petitioners had now to cross, as a dangerous stream—the wide and rapid current of which rendered it impracticable to bridge it. The experiment had been tried, but the Bridge was soon carried away. The new county would contain, he said, (the limits of which he pointed out,) a population of about 8,000, and from 25 to 30 miles of territory in extent.]

It will thus be seen, continued Mr. C. that the territory, which it is proposed to erect into a county, possesses every ingredient to constitute one. It has a sufficient population, the necessary wealth, and as to fertility of soil, it can be attested to by every one who has ever travelled in that section. Though locked up from the markets of the State, whenever there was a scarcity or shortness of crops in that region, the Forks of the Yadkin were visited as a sort of Egypt from which to draw fresh supplies. The application was made, Mr C. said, not to gain additional Representatives in the West, as must be obvious to all, when the certainty of the ratification of the amendments was borne in mind. If then the new County would make the present seat of Justice of Rowan nearly central, could not affect Representation in the Legislature, would promote the convenience of a large number of citizens, and could do no injury to any portion of the State, why should not the prayer of so large a number of citizens be heard? Not for his existence, would he urge, on that floor, the passage of the bill, if its provisions conflicted either with honor, justice or patriotism. Mr. C. then presented the bill for the erection of a new county by the name of *Henderson*. The bill having been read the first time, Mr. C. moved its reference to a select Committee. He remarked that it was usual, he knew, from courtesy to the mover, to place him on the Committee; but he would be gratified to be excused in this matter, that he might appear before the Committee, with the other Representatives of Rowan, in the character of witnesses.

[This Committee consists of Messrs. Waddell, Dudley, Manly, Cotton, and Clingman.]

Mr Clarke rose to present a bill to establish a Bank in the town of Washington. This was not the first time, he said, that the people of Washington had had their eyes open to the necessity of a Bank. They had made efforts repeatedly to get branches of other Institutions, but without success. In 1833, a similar bill to that which he now held in his hand, was offered in the House, but met with very little encouragement, having been rejected on its second reading. In 1834, he introduced the bill again, and was glad to find that it had increased in favor. It passed the House of Commons, but, owing to want of time, or some other reason was rejected in the Senate. At the particular instance of their constituents, the Representation from Beaufort county were again about to bring this bill to the consideration of the House, and trusted they would not subject themselves to the imputation of being importunate. It is the duty of the Legislature to listen to well-grounded complaints, and to redress grievances which are oppressive. The people of Washington had been for years, hewers of wood and drawers of water for the citizens of Newbern. This state of things had not been brought about by the Representatives of that section of country; on the contrary, he was glad of this public opportunity of testifying to the efficient support which he had uniformly received from the members interested in the success of the Newbern Institutions. But if there was a town in this State, whose absolute necessities, and whose commercial importance demanded a Bank it was Washington. Mr. C. then presented his bill, stating that if allowed to pass its first reading, he had no doubt before it again came up for consideration, he should be in possession of satisfactory documents to demonstrate to the House the expediency of passing it. Read the first time.

Mr. Graham presented a bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. Read first time.

Mr Jacocks, from the Committee of Finance, reported a bill to amend an Act passed in 1784, prescribing the manner of listing property for taxation.—(Provides that all persons shall give in all property owned on the 1st of July, instead of the 1st of April.) Read first time.

The engrossed bill to amend the Act establishing the Merchant's and Farmer's Bank of Newbern, was returned from the Senate, with an amendment to strike out the second section. The House refused to concur in the amendment, and the Senate was thereof informed by message.

The bill to prohibit Sheriffs and their Deputies from executing process in civil cases, was read the second time.

Mr. Jacocks said he should like to know from the friends of this bill, the reasons for its introduction.

Mr Manly said, he did not know who introduced the bill, but its object, as he gathered from the reading, was to prevent Sheriffs and their Deputies from serving warrants, &c. directed to Constables.—It seemed to him that, in its practical operation, it would prove highly inconvenient. The election of Constables had been given to the people, and the duty was either reluctantly performed or omitted altogether. The consequence was, that in many counties, there were few or no Constables. To pass this bill, then, by which Sheriffs and their Deputies would be precluded from collecting money on Justices' judgments, would be tantamount to a general Stop law. He was not certain with regard to the fact, but he doubted whether, in the county of Craven, any constable had been elected except for the town of Newbern.

Mr. Guthrie said, that he had introduced the bill, and would briefly state his reasons for doing so. It was well known, with what facility deputy Sheriffs are made. Every one who wanted to be a deputy, applied to the Sheriff, and was straightway authorized to act. But where is the evidence of the appointment? The only evidence is in the pocket of the deputy; and is exhibited by him when questioned as to his authority; but sue the Sheriff on his bond, for the default of his Agent, and you may whistle for the record of his appointment. In fact, he never knew a Sheriff sued on his bond, for acts done by his deputies in the capacity of Constables. The gentleman from Newbern had said, that to pass this bill would be tantamount to a Stop law. He wished there was a Stop law to all the little warrants with which the country is deluged. If the people failed to elect Constables, it was the duty of the County Courts to appoint them. However made, they had to give bond for the faithful performance of their duty, and expected to make their living by it. He thought it extremely hard therefore, that a host of deputy Sheriffs, who gave no bond, and could not be sued, should rush in and monopolize their little fees.

Mr. Hoke said the bill was partly correct and partly incorrect. If the gentleman from Chatham would amend it, so as to place deputy Sheriffs on the same footing with Constables, he would vote for it; for some of the evils complained of had come under his own observation and required a remedy.

Mr. Manly said, that the arguments which had been advanced in favor of the bill, seemed to be founded on the presumption that individuals were bound to place their debts in the hands of Sheriffs and their deputies for collection. But it was entirely a matter of choice whom they selected. It seemed to him, however, an inconvenient abridgement of the rights of the citizen, to say, you shall not employ a Sheriff or deputy, however trustworthy, to collect money coming to you. Every officer is bound to use a certain degree of diligence in the execution of process; though it was given up he believed, that a Sheriff was not liable on his official bond for delinquency in executing the office of Constable. He is, however, individually liable to the person employing him. If the gentleman from Chatham thinks proper to make any alteration, let him amend the condition of Sheriffs' bonds, so as to make them liable as Constables; then their bonds could be put in suit. The acts of a deputy are *prima facie* evidence of his official character, and would be sufficient to bind the Principal. But this bill, instead of remedying defects, would only increase them.

He did not know how far the disposition of the gentleman might prevail in that House, to have Stop laws passed, to prevent the collection of honest debts; but he could say for himself and the Craven delegation, that being able and willing to pay their way, they did not desire any relief of the kind. Nor was he willing to believe that any considerable portion of the people of his native county (Chatham) could be in favor of any such measure.

Mr. Guthrie did not expect that his bill would give rise to so much discussion. The Legislature has said that the people shall elect Constables, and he wanted that they should, when chosen, enjoy the perquisites of their office. The Legislature have declared, by taking away from the Courts the power of appointing Constables, that they are incompetent to make judicious appointments; yet Sheriffs virtually exercise the power taken from the Courts, by appointing deputies, who exercise all the functions of Constables. It was true, as remarked, that persons are not compelled to put their claims into irresponsible hands; but every man is not a lawyer, like the gentleman from Newbern, and knowing a man is an officer, he presumes that all is right and employs him accordingly.

He had dropped an expression when up before, in relation to stop laws. He had no allusion to large debts, and would repeat here or elsewhere, that he did wish there was a stop law to the frivolous little warrants which officers are continually hunting up to annoy people, and the costs on which amount to more than the whole debt.

The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the negative, by Ayes and Noes, 98 to 27.

The House then entered upon the Orders of the day and took up the Land Resolutions submitted by Mr. Clingman. Mr Guinn moved to amend the second Resolution, so as to make the distribution of the proceeds of the land sales among the States, according to their respective and usual proportions in the general charge and expenditure incurred by them in support of the United States, and the proceeds of the lands of Florida and Louisiana, in proportion to their Federal population. He gave his reasons in detail for offering the amendment, but expressed himself friendly to the general objects of the Resolution. When he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Rayner, the further consideration of the Resolutions and amendment were postponed until to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, December 2.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Erwin, to permit lawyers residing in other States to practice in this State. By Mr Gorrell, to incorporate the South Buffalo Gold Mining Company. By Mr. Rogers, to repeal in part and amend an Act, passed in 1833, to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company. By Mr Byrd, to prevent frauds on the Revenue, in the assessment of lands in Yancy county. By Mr. Hutcheson, to incorporate the Lincoln Gold Mining Company. These bills passed their first reading.

The Speaker communicated the Annual Report of the Adjutant General, which was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate and be printed.

Mr Guinn submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Finance to inquire into the expediency of directing the Governor to have the surveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, brought into market.

The bill to allow the Trustees of the University and the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to subscribe for a portion of the reserved Stock of the Bank of the State, was read the third time.

Mr. Carson moved that the bill lie on the table. His object was to ascertain what disposition would be made of the bill, now before the other branch of this Legislature, directing a loan by the State to take up the whole of the reserved Stock. If the bill should pass, no doubt the Legislature would consent to an enlargement of the Capitol Stock of the Bank, for the purpose of affording the Corporations in question an opportunity of investing their funds.

Mr. Manly said, that so far as he or his constituents were personally interested in this matter, they might be supposed to desire the rejection of this bill; for if the University and Literary Fund were denied the privilege of taking stock in the Bank of the State, they would most probably invest their funds in the stock of the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, there being no stock of the Bank of Cape Fear in market. But this consideration had no weight with him; he only viewed the question in reference to its bearing on the great interests of the State, and had come to the conclusion that the House ought to pass the bill without hesitation.

The suggestion of the gentleman from Rutherford, that the Legislature would re-open the Charter to accommodate these Institutions, is not a supposable case. But he did not believe that North Carolina was prepared to borrow the money to take any portion of the reserved stock. She had to borrow now every year, to defray the current expenses of the Government, and he was not disposed himself to go further in debt for any purpose. He presumed however, there was not the most remote probability of the State's authorising the loan spoken of.

In the opinion of some gentlemen, the University and the Literary Fund seemed to be regarded as having interests distinct from the State itself. For his part, he considered them as the two greatest interests in North Carolina, upon the proper establishment and liberal maintenance of which depended, in a great measure, the respectability of the State abroad, and its peace, comfort and happiness at home. He regretted to perceive on this occasion a disposition to place the State in an attitude of hostility to the University. It was the counterpart of the ancient fable of the rebellion of the stomach against the head—a rebellion of the body of the State against its intellectual member. It was not necessary, he was sure, to remind gentlemen that the members of that body were bound by the solemn sanctions of an oath to support the University. To grant the privilege now asked for by her, would only be fulfilling that oath.

Mr. Carson said, he desired to see the University flourish, and regarded the Literary Fund as identified with the common funds of the State, but he considered it true policy for the State to subscribe for the whole Stock. He thought it would answer the purposes of gentlemen on both sides, to lay the bill on the table for the present.

Mr. Dudley said, that the opposition offered to the bill had been attributed to hostility to the University. He disavowed it, so far as he was concerned. His objection was founded on a mere calculation of dollars and cents. The University wishes to take $150,000 worth of the Stock reserved for the use of the State—which stock is now worth ten or fifteen per cent. above *par* value. It certainly required no great art in Arithmetic, to tell whether this is not virtually making a gift of some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars to that Institution.

The Literary Fund and State Fund he considered identical. It is proposed that this Fund shall borrow money of some of the Banks, at 6¼ per cent. interest, to invest in this reserved Stock; while if the State should take the Stock, she could effect a loan at five per cent. Is North Carolina in so prosperous a condition, that she can afford to loose on so large a transaction as this, 1¼ per cent interest?

Some gentlemen seemed greatly alarmed at the idea of running the State in debt; but if the State issues 5 per cent. scrip and gets Stock in exchange for it, where is the debt? There is no debt; it is a mere matter of arrangement—a negotiation—by which the State is gainer, because she has the Stock to redeem the scrip. Away then, with the bugbear!

Allusion had been made to the oath, taken by the members of the Legislature, to support the University. He admitted the solemnity of the obligation, but they were under equally imperative sanctions to discharge faithfully *all* their duties as legislators.

Mr. Graham asked to say a word in explanation. It required no *disclaimer* on the part of the gentleman from Wilmington, to satisfy him that he felt no hostility to the University, or was opposed to the accumulation of the Literary Fund; but he still thought him mistaken in his opinion, that the passage of this bill would operate as a gift to the University. It is true, the Stock is worth more than *par*; but to whom? Not to the State, but to the individual who purchases it for purposes of speculation. The only profits which will accrue to the State, will be the dividends declared; though, as has been remarked, were she immediately to sell out to others, she might realize a gain of some ten or twelve per cent. by the transaction.

Mr. G. said, he rose however, for another purpose. The gentleman from Wilmington seemed to consider it an injudicious step for the Literary Fund to borrow money to invest in this Stock. The reason why it had to be borrowed at all, was, that unless the Stock be taken by the first of January 1837, the reservation to the State will cease and the opportunity be lost for investment. The accumulation of the fund will enable the Directors to pay off the loan in a few years, and the interest therefore will not run long; though he could not perceive how the State could effect a loan at a lower rate of interest than the Officers of that State, acting for the Literary Fund.

The State ought not, if she felt disposed to take the stock, to prevent these Corporations from participating in its benefits. It certainly would be bad policy to force them to invest their funds in Northern stocks and subject them to the expense of employing Agents to attend to receiving dividends, &c. The chief object of Banking in a State, is not to swell the public coffers, but to furnish its citizens with a sound currency. And whenever a conflict arises between a State and the Institutions established within her borders to diffuse the blessings of Education, as to which of them shall realize a benefit, there should be no scruples in deciding for the latter.

The question—"Shall this bill pass its third and last reading?"—was decided in the negative 69 to 61. It was however subsequently, on the motion of Mr. Dudley, re-considered and laid on the table.

The House again entered upon the orders of the day, being the Resolutions in relation to the Public Lands, submitted by Mr. Clingman, the question pending on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Guinn. Mr. Rayner delivered his views at a great length in support of the Resolutions and in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Jordan followed in opposition to the Resolutions, and in conclusion offered an entire substitute for them. The Speaker decided that it was not in order to submit this amendment, before that previously offered by Mr. Guinn was passed upon. Mr. Guinn, to obviate difficulty, withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Jordan then introduced his. The amendment having been read, and the Speaker having stated the question to be on its adoption, Mr. Clark moved to lay the Resolutions and amendment on the table, (tantamount to rejection,) on the ground, that the Legislature, by passing them, would transcend its legitimate powers; and in support of his motion, he gave his views at some length. Mr. Clingman took the floor, but, the hour being late, yielded to a motion for adjournment.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

Petitions presented.—By Mr. Clement, of sundry citizens of Salisbury, for a division of Rowan county. By Mr. Lilly, of Henry Delamothe, in relation to a Gold Mine. By Mr. Waddell, of sundry citizens of Orange, praying that less than a majority of the whole number of Justices may be competent to transact county business. By Mr. Hybart, for the emancipation of Nelson, a slave.—Referred to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Graham, to provide for the payment of Tales Jurors in certain cases.

Mr. Carson presented the proceedings of a meeting held at Asheville, Buncombe County, in relation to the contemplated Rail Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, which, on his motion, were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The bill to amend the Act incorporating the Raleigh and Wilmington Rail Road Company, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Dudley, and read the second time. It was amended in sundry particulars, among which was a change in the caption of the bill, so as to read thus—to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company—and, as amended, the bill passed its second reading.

The House now entered upon the Orders of the day, being the Resolutions on the subject of the Public Lands, the question pending being that on the adoption of Mr. Clark's motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Clingman replied to Mr. Clark's argument, and Mr. Clark rejoined. Mr. Graham commented on Mr. Clark's remarks in relation to the propriety of legislative action on this subject, and Mr. C. responded; when the question was taken by Ayes and Noes, on the motion to lay on the table, and decided in the negative, 101 to 26. It is not deemed necessary to publish the negative vote; those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Thomas Bell, Borland, Bryan, Burges, Byrum, Clark, Dodson, Fitzrandolph, Frink, J. Harrison, Hoke, Jeffreys, Kennan, Neale, A. Perkins, Powell, Riddick, Roebuck, Sanders, Giles Smith, Speller, Stallings, Swindell, West, Williams and Wooten.

The question now recurring on the amendment submitted by Mr. Jordan, Mr. Gorrell took the floor in opposition to it, in a speech of some length. He was followed on the same side, by Messrs. Collins and Clingman, the latter of whom denounced the amendment as an ingenious attempt to give the real question at issue the go-by.

On motion of Mr. King, the amendment was ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Friday, Dec. 4.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Watson, to legitimate John Oxendine, of Robeson. By Mr. Lilly, amendatory of an Act concerning the town of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery county; which bills passed their first reading.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company was read the third time and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Speaker announced that there were on his table 55 Bills, which had passed only their first reading; whereupon, a number of Private Bills were taken up and read the second time.

The House then entered upon the Orders of the day, being the Land Resolutions;—the question pending being on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Jordan.

Mr. Jordan took the floor in support of his amendment, and in reply to Messrs. Clingman and Gorrell. He was followed by Mr. Graham, in opposition to the amendment, and in favor of the original Resolutions. In concluding, Mr. G. called for a division of the question, and the Speaker stated the question—"Will the House agree to strike out the original Resolutions?" On this question, the Ayes and Noes were demanded and stood as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Thos. Bell, Braswell, Brown, Bryan, Byrum, Cansler, Coor, Deberry, Dodson, Dunn, Fitzrandolph, Frink, J. W. Grimn, J. Harrison, Hawkins, Henry, Hester, Hoke, Hooker, Howerton, Hutchison, Hybart, Irion, Jeffreys, Jervis, Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, I. W. Lane, Lee, Macon Moye, J. A. D. McNeill, A. Neale, A. Perkins, Pickett, Pippin, Powell, Riddick, Roebuck, Sanders, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Giles Smith, Speller, Stallings, Stockard, Swanner, Taylor, Tuton, Jos. R. Walker, Watson, West, Whitley, Williamson, Witcher, Wooten—57.

NAYS.—Messrs Baker, Bedford, Elijah S. Bell, Benton, Borland, Brummell, Buie, Burges, Byrd, Carson, Chambers, Clark, Clement, Clingman, Collins, Cotton, Davenport, Eaton, Erwin, Foreman, Flemming, Gray, Gee, Gorrell, Graham, Guthrie, Hall, Hammond, Harris, N. Harrison, Harper, Hasell, Hope, J. Horton, W. Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Hunt, Jacocks, Kelly, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Lindsay, Loudermilk, Lyon, Manly, Matthews, Moore, Muse, McCleese, McPherson, McRae, J. H. Perkins, Rayner, Rogers, Rush, Siler, Smallwood, Geo Smith, Swindell, Thomas, Thompson, Waddell, Jos. H. Walker, Walton, Watts—67.

So the House refused, by a vote of 67 to 57, to strike out.

The question now recurring on the adoption of the original Resolutions, Mr. Hoke commenced a speech in opposition to the *second* Resolution, but declaring his intention of voting for the first. After proceeding for some time, he became exhausted, and on motion of Mr. King, the House adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. H. again has the floor.

COLUMBUS, MISS. NOV. 20.

THE ELECTION.

The battle has been fought and victory has perched upon the banners of the people!!—Charles Lynch has been elected Governor—and Caucus management and Van Burenism has been driven from our State!! The Caucus party have for the last twelve months been drilling their forces for the controversy, and every possible expedient that they conceived calculated to advance the interest of Van Buren and the other caucus nominees, has been resorted to. Their most popular men were brought forward, and even General Jackson, forgetful of the dignified station he occupies, *fairly entered the arena of party politics*, and attempted to dictate to the independent *freemen of Mississippi*, whom *they* should support for their public servants!! But like Tennessee and Pennsylvania, our citizens have spurned to be dictated to by a would be master, and have hurled an indignant rebuke in the teeth of ambition, thus teaching those that attempt to rob us of our elective franchise, that our necks were not formed to wear the yoke of bondage!!! This is the first attempt to introduce the caucus system into this State, and we sincerely hope it may be the last.

We believe that the whole Van Buren strength was mustered upon Gov. Runnels, and many of the friends of White also supported his election, particularly in the northern counties, on account of an idea that had got out among the people of the north, that he was particularly favorable to their interests. But it would not do—King Caucus was more than he could carry, and he was consequently beaten, though perhaps personally the most popular man in the State. David Dickson (a White man) and J. F. H. Claiborne, (pledged to support White in case the State should vote for him in the electoral college, of which there is no doubt) are elected to Congress. And we learn from the Clinton Gazette that near two-thirds of the members of the Legislature are of the same political opinions. This is indeed a victory worth struggling for, and will no doubt exert a salutary influence in our sister States.

Charles C. Mayson (a White man) is elected State Treasurer, and Gen. Silas Brown, it is believed, is elected Secretary of State. Mallory (V. B.) is elected Auditor of Public Accounts.

Robert J. Walker, it is thought, will have an opportunity of continuing in private life with "*the original letter of General Jackson to Anthony Campbell*" *in his pocket.*

Argus.

Extract of a letter to one of the Editors from a Member elect to the Mississippi Legislature.

"Our elections are over. Out of SIX members to the Legislature from this county, only ONE is in favor of Van Buren. Indeed, the White ticket both for County and state officers, is going bravely ahead, so far as we have heard.

"I stand pledged to vote for *no Van Buren man for United States Senator*—as do a large majority of our Legislature."

The Baltimore American of yesterday says: "Information was received here yesterday, that the trial of Messrs. E. and S. Poultney and W. M. Ellicott (upon an indictment or indictments founded on the transactions of the Bank of Maryland) as brought to a close on Monday night, when the jury, in a few minutes, returned a verdict of ACQUITTAL.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1835.

FOREIGN.

New York, November 30.

FOREIGN NEWS.—After a long interval, the *Roscoe*, packet from Liverpool, brings us accounts from Europe, of which the material items will be found among our extracts.

The contest in Spain would seem, owing to the character and personal qualities of *M. de Mendizabal*, now at the head of affairs in Madrid, to be assuming a more decided character in favor of the young Queen. General submission in the provinces to the authority of Madrid, increased energy on the part of the Queen's troops, and manifest disheartening among those of Don Carlos, seem to confirm this view of affairs.

Don Carlos had at one time determined on a march direct to Madrid, but that was in the expectation that the *Count d'Espagne* had possessed himself of Catalonia. Instead of any such result however, the Count had retired discomfited into France.

In France, a rumored change in the ministry, because of the retirement of the minister of Finance—was talked of.

We do not find any thing on our subject in the papers—and probably shall not have any intelligence of decisive character, till the arrival of the packet of 1st November.

The Emperor of Russia had paid a visit to his Austrian brother at Vienna, which—as being unexpected—has set the *quidnuncs* at conjecturing the objects. The London Times does not seem to view the movement as of any political importance.

In England, Parliament not being in session and ministers taking a holiday, little of political interest was stirring.

Napoleon's Widow.—The Duchess of Parma is said to be in a delicate state of health, and to have manifested the desire of being relieved from the burden of public affairs. In this case the government of the Duchy of Parma would devolve on the Duke of Lucca.

New York, Dec. 4.

LATER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE was received last night, by the *Josephine*, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st ult. The only material variation from previous accounts is, the apprehension expressed that *M. Mendizabal* would not be able to maintain himself at Madrid. This would be a calamity to Spain, and the cause of the Queen.

Nothing is said of our French question.

We annex, however, a letter to us, from one who is observant of what is passing.

PARIS, Oct. 17th, 1835.

The last correspondence published at Washington by authority, has not produced the effect expected. On the contrary, the feeling here is much changed since the month of April; then there was evidently, great anxiety at the thought of having entangled the question by a too ready concurrence with the opposition. But now there is as much indifference upon the subject as if every thing had been done that could be effected. I mention the facts, it is not worth while to indulge in conjecture as to the cause or causes.

As far as can be gathered from hearsay, on both sides, there is a shyness to come to particulars.—The money is not DEMANDED by the United States, nor, as far as is known, has the law been notified by France. If either had been done, the nature of the explanation sought, would have been ascertained, and each would know what to be at!!

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Oct. 23.

Although the demand for Cotton during the week has been a tolerably steady one, yet the market still continues to present a heavy appearance, and prices generally are ¼d. per lb. lower in American, ¼d. per lb. in Brazil, and ¼d. per lb. in Egyptian descriptions. The sales of the week, including 700 American taken on speculation and 2250 American and 150 Surat for shipment, amount to 19,370 bags. Import 24,291 bags.

October 24.—A very considerable advance has taken place in Turpentine; the whole of the late arrivals, comprising 3800 bbls, were sold to-day at 17s 6d per cwt. to the trade; the advance is 2s per cwt., and the price of 17s 6d is higher than has been given of late years. Amer. Tar. is scarce, but prices are unaltered. The sales of Tobacco amount to about 236 hhds. Oats are a shade lower. Wheat in bond is without inquiry. Some parcels of sour Flour continue to be taken for export, at the quotations. United States sweet 25 a 26, sour 19 a 20.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Oct 27

There has been little inquiry for Cotton to-day and the sales did not exceed 1200 bales, at yesterday's prices.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

A private letter from Paris has been seen by the editors of the New York Gazette, from which the following is an extract:

"Our king and his ministry are decidedly in favor of paying the Americans according to the terms of the treaty; but the press, under able, but wicked control, has operated upon the people, and rendered this act of justice, on the part of Government, unpopular; yet, the writer observes, the money will probably ultimately be paid."

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The letters from France are various in their prognostications. We have seen one from a noble Duke, member of course of the Chamber of Peers, who seems to understand the subject. His grace says he does not see how the note of Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Livingston can be considered an explanation, for he does not perceive that a letter from a Minister to a recalled Envoy has any diplomatic character about it which can be recognised by another nation. But he says there need be no difficulty respecting the matter, as it is a mere point of etiquette which ought to be easily adjusted, and that the Government of France entertain now the same sentiments of friendship towards this country, and the same disposition to pay the money, which were expressed by the French Ministers on re-presenting the bill in the Chambers. The story of an explanation being demanded for the recall of Mr. Livingston, is, of course, unfounded.

An election held in the State of Connecticut last week, shows a decisive re action, favorable to the Whig cause, in that State.

Gov. Spaight.—If the election of Mr. Spaight shows any one thing more than another, it is the practical commentary which it furnishes upon the virtue of *perseverance*. We see it stated, in a responsible contemporary journal, that Mr. S. "has been a standing candidate for the office for time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary!" The constancy with which poor Amy Dardin erst petitioned each revolving session of Congress for the value of her slain horse, is completely thrown into the shade by the indomitable firmness of the Hon. gentleman—who, it is said, "has never before been so fortunate as to light on a Legislature that had discernment enough to recognize in him any fitness for the office."

Charlotte Journal.

FROM THE NATCHEZ COURIER, NOV. 12.

Late from Texas.—By A. C. Allen, Esq who left Nacogdoches on Sunday the 1st inst. we have been politely furnished with the following news from Texas.

La Bahia was taken by 42 Americans headed by Capt. Collinsworth. There were garrisoned at the time in La Bahia 35 Mexicans. The Americans made the attack in the night, and took 25 prisoners including a Colonel and a Captain, killed one and wounded several. Took specie to the amount of $3000, and $10,000 worth of ammunition and stores, and 100 stand of muskets, together with two small field pieces.

Gen. Cos, the brother in law of Santa Anna, and the commander-in-chief of the Mexican army, operating against Texas, is only 22 years old, and is highly esteemed as a brave and honorable man, even by the people of Texas.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 30.—*Indian outrage.*—An express to the Governor, reached here on Saturday, from Stewart county, with intelligence that the Creek Indians had crossed the Chattahoochee and murdered Mrs. Brown and four of her children—that there had been some skirmishing between the whites and the Indians and that serious consequences were apprehended.

The Governor sent orders to the Col. of Stewart County, to call out the Militia to defend the people until the Legislature should take further steps upon the subject.

Early Closing of the New York Canals. We learn from the Albany Journal of last evening, that without a decided mitigation of cold, the canals are finally closed for the season. West of Schenectady, the navigation has been obstructed since Tuesday. Last year the Erie canal was navigable some two or three weeks later.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) Nov. 28.

Flour Embargo.—The sudden change of weather which so unexpectedly closed the Erie Canal, has shut out from thirty to forty thousand barrels of flour, which had actually been shipped for New York. The various Transportation Lines have each from 6 to 10 boats loaded with flour frozen in the canal.

There is, also, a large quantity of Merchandize frozen in. Several Lake boats, with merchandize, lay in our Basin.

Evening Journal.

Pennsylvania.—The receipts from the canals of this State, for the year ending on 1st Nov., were $403,008. Those from the New York canals, for the same period, will more than double this amount.

The expenditure during the same period for common schools in Pennsylvania, was only $29,460! Nineteen counties only, out of fifty, accepted the law appropriating monies for common schools!

The Summer not ended, the Harvest not over and Gone.—We have already noticed the reception of several specimens of late fruit and vegetation. Accounts from the country state that the Cotton fields still present a *blooming* appearance; we yesterday saw Green Peas, and new Irish Potatoes, in the Market, from farms in the vicinity of the city, and had a mess of green Corn for dinner, from our own garden.

Charleston Courier.

The Boston and Providence Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. The whole receipts for the same period, $112,000; nett profits $84,000, and retained, a surplus of $34,000.

The Salem Gazette says: "We believe we are right in saying that Mr. Everett has been elected to the Chief Magistracy of Massachusetts at an earlier age than any of his predecessors since the time of Sir Henry Vane. He is now 41 years of age.—When we review his life, it is astonishing to find how it has been crowded with labor, public service, and distinguished success."

The College.—We understand, that on last night, the Trustees elected Mr. Robert Barnwell, President, and Rev. Basil Manly, Professor of Sacred Literature and Evidences of Christianity, in the S. C. College.

Columbia Times.

The easy, honest, and safe manner in which the Bank of the United States is winding up its branches, and proposing to close its business, is the subject of praise from friends and foes, and reflects the highest honor on the character and capacity of those who govern that institution. Let those operations be contrasted with the corruption, the fraud, and illegality, in removing and disposing of the deposites. See the safety, security, and high character of the one, with the stock-jobbing and shaving operations of the other.

Three millions, at least, of the people's money, taken violently and illegally from the Bank, gives to the shavers in Wall street a private gain of nearly *one per cent. a month.* No wonder such fellows, in pocketing the "spoils," can shout hurra for Jackson!

New York Star.

Rise of Cape Fear Bank Stock.—A month or two ago, twenty shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock were sold at auction in this place, at $110 and $110 25. Since that time, considerable private sales have been made at $111; and on Monday last, seventy five shares were sold at $112. These are, we believe, the highest sales of North Carolina Bank Stocks that have been made for a number of years past.

Expeditious Travelling.—The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, by which it appears that 60 miles of their road is completed and in use; and that the traveller may leave Halifax in the morning of one day, and reach Philadelphia to dinner on the next. By this route, therefore, the traveller may reach Philadelphia from Fayetteville in an hour or two less than three days!

Mr. Gaston's Princeton Address.—We are indebted to the "American Whig Society," for a beautiful copy of Mr. Gaston's admirable Address to the Societies of the College of New Jersey, on the 29th of October last. We have read it with great pleasure, and when our columns are less crowded than at present, purpose to make some extracts from it.

We are again indebted to the Raleigh Register for copious details of the proceedings and debates in the Legislature. They possess considerable interest.

Mississippi.—We give, in another column, the latest account we have from this State, by which it will be seen that the Whigs have triumphed in the recent election. This is a most important result, as it secures the vote of that State to Judge White, and also the election of a Whig Senator to Congress in Mr. Poindexter's place—perhaps Mr. Poindexter himself may be chosen, than whom no man would be less acceptable to the Van Buren party.

Congress.—The President's Message was probably delivered to both Houses on Tuesday last, and will be received here on Saturday next, unless a difficulty should have arisen in the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Bell was doubtless the candidate of the Opposition, and it was supposed that some management would be necessary to quiet the cravings of the three Administration men who were said to look to that station with longing eyes for their reward. They were, Mr. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, Mr. Polk of Tennessee, and Dr. Sutherland of Pennsylvania.

Michigan.—One of the first questions that will arise at the present session of Congress, will be, whether the Territory of Michigan is entitled to representation as a State in both branches of the National Legislature. She has formed a Constitution, elected a Governor, a Representative, and two Senators to Congress, who were on the spot to claim their seats on the first day of the session.

Presidential Franking.—Our readers will recollect the fact that the President franked to each member of the Tennessee Legislature, three copies of the Extra Globe, filled with abuse of Judge White and Mr. Bell, and with Benton's Speech on the Expunging Resolution. That Body treated them with the contempt which they deserved. It seems that the same game has been played off upon the members of the Alabama Legislature, with about equal success. One member, a Mr. John W. Womack, has returned the copies sent to him, with a spirited and manly letter, in which he rebukes the President, in respectful language, for thus addressing a stranger, and for this violation of his solemn promise not to interfere with the freedom of elections, and of opinion. He then goes on—

"Your evident object in this instance is to *influence the opinions of members of the Legislature.*—And, whether they concur or not with the United States Senate in the resolution which they adopted condemnatory of the conduct of the Executive in removing the Public Deposites, is not necessary for me now to say; but I do most solemnly object and protest against this practice of the President of the United States, of addressing any communication whatever to the members of a State Legislature for the purpose of influencing their actions and opinion. It is without precedent, and fraught with fearful and dangerous consequences.

"I here take occasion also to enter my protest against the late practice of the Executive in appealing from decisions of the United States Senate, to the State Legislatures and the People. The members of this body, without doubt, are strictly responsible to their constituents; nor can it be doubted, that they will be held to this responsibility. But it is not competent for the Executive to make himself a *third party* in such a case, and exercise the weight of his popularity, the patronage of the Government, and the influence which his peculiar position and station give him in procuring such a verdict as may be in accordance with the laws "*as he understands them.*"

"The Senate is the only practical check upon the encroachments of the Executive; and the resolutions passed, and the declarations of opinion made, by that body should be held, in a case like the present, as legitimate and sacred.

To what weight and authority would a resolution of the Alabama Legislature be entitled, instructing her Senators in Congress to vote for Mr. Benton's Expunging Resolutions, which, instead of being spontaneous and voluntary, should be *extorted* by such schemes and devices as these on the part of the Executive of the United States?

"Sir, I solemnly entreat you to pause for one moment, and seriously contemplate the evil and dangerous consequences which may result from such a course! Consider the high and responsible station to which you have been called by a grateful, but free and enlightened people, and not only abstain studiously and cautiously, from all interference with elections, and with the free exercise of public opinion, but avoid the use of all doubtful powers, and let your course be such, that in all things you may be like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion!

"It is with feelings the most respectful, that these remarks are made to you. That "you have done the State some service," even Envy herself will not pretend to deny. I warmly supported your election to the Presidency in 1829 and in 1833. I am proud of the brilliant page which your exploits have added to the American history. I would be the last man who would wish to filch one leaf from your well earned laurels, and it has not been without feelings of the most painful and deep regret that I have witnessed some of the late acts of your administration. I have, however, looked on "more in sorrow than in anger," and have found some apology for you in the circumstance that you are now far declined in the vale of years, and are surrounded by a corps of ingenious and subtle flatterers, who would, if it were possible, deceive Beelzebub himself. Sir, let me entreat you to listen not to their hollow and deceitful pretensions; and last, though not least, let me solemnly entreat you to take discretion for your tutor, and do not interfere with the approaching election for President,

Pennsylvania.—It appears that the rival branches of *the* Democratic party, the Wolfs and the Mules, as they call each other, have not compromised their quarrel; and that the meeting of the Legislature has only tended still more to divide and embitter them. The following paragraph from the National Intelligencer, and letter from the American Sentinel, (an Administration paper in Philadelphia,) will show how matters stand at present:

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature of "the Key State" assembled at its annual session on Tuesday last. By letters from Harrisburg we learn that Gen. Cunningham was elected Speaker of the Senate, by the united votes of the Whigs, Antimasons, and Muhlenbergers, (as they are termed;) and that Ner Middleswarth, a strong anti-Van Buren man, and said to be the strongest Antimason in the State, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by the united votes of the Whigs and Antimasons, receiving on the first balloting 68 votes out of 100, every Member of the House being present. This, again, is stirring news.

National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the American Sentinel, dated

"HARRISBURGH, Dec. 1, 1835.

"I enclose the vote on Speaker of this *day of our Lord*, 1835. By it you will see that every Wolf man (except Gen. McCulloh, absent) voted for Read. Every anti, whiggy and Mule voted for Cunningham.

"The Wolf men, before the election, sent a committee to the Mules, urging harmony, and proposing to vote for all the officers of last session—the Mules refused to meet them. * * * The professed friends of Van Buren have smote him by the conduct of to-day, as far as disunion in the democratic party of Pennsylvania can hurt him. It will be war, war, and nothing but war. Democrats will now know who are democrats.

Messrs. E. S. Zevely and R. J. West have issued proposals for publishing a newspaper at Lincolnton, N. C., to be called the "Lincolnton News." We wish them success, not only because they declare themselves opposed to the Baltimore Caucus Nomination, but because there is now no paper published in all that important portion of the State lying West of Salisbury.

The following paragraph from the New Orleans "True American" of 17th November, contains information of considerable interest at this moment:

"We learn that the Hon. Charles Gavarre, our Senator to Congress, who has lately gone to Europe for the benefit of his health, has written a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of our State Legislature, desiring him to tender his resignation of the important office to which he had been elected."

[This will probably secure another Whig vote in the United States Senate, as the Whigs are a majority in the Legislature.]

New Constitution.—The ratification of the Amendments is *officially* promulgated in the proclamation of the Governor in to-day's Register. Our Table is again crowded out, but the actual majority is 5,165.

Raleigh Register.

Public Lands.—North Carolina has again spoken through one branch of her Legislature, in the manly tones of men "who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them," in relation to her just claims to an equitable proportion of the Public Lands, or their proceeds. She has declared that it is her birth-right, and that it shall never be surrendered. A week was spent in the discussion of the Resolutions, and they were adopted on Saturday, in their original shape, by a triumphant vote, after numerous attempts to modify and soften them down.—The debate has been one of surpassing interest and marked ability, and shall appear, in the order of its occurrence, with all possible despatch. We shall publish the *Ayes* and *Noes*, on the various divisions and subdivisions of the question, that the sovereign people may see how their servants have acted on this question of such vital interest to them. Last year, these Resolutions were laid on the table in the Senate, but we expect better things of that body, at the present Session.—*Ib.*

Rail Roads are the order of the day in North Carolina, as elsewhere, and we do believe that the applicants for Charters are *now* in earnest. Certainly, our Legislature can be engaged in no more important business than in maturing bills of this description, the beneficial effects of which on the prosperity of a country are almost incalculable. They have now before them—

1. A bill to construct a Rail Road from Halifax, on the Roanoke, to Wilmington, on the Cape Fear.
2. A bill to construct a Road from Gaston, at the termination of the Greensville Road on the Roanoke, to this City.
3. A bill to amend the Charter of the Raleigh and Roanoke Rail Road Company.
4. To incorporate the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company.—*Ib.*

Councillors of State.—On Friday, the following gentlemen were chosen by the Legislature, Councillors of State for the ensuing year, viz: Peter H. Dilliard, Geo. Williamson, Henry Skinner, Daniel Turner, Allen Rogers, sen. Louis D. Henry and William S. Ashe.—*Ib.*

University.—On Thursday, William B. Meares, Matthias E. Manly, Dr. Frederick J. Hill and James W. Bryan were elected Trustees of the University *vice* Judge Seawell and Joseph A. Hill deceased, and William S. Mhoon and John Bragg, removed. And, on Saturday, Gen. S. F. Patterson was chosen a Trustee, *vice* Rev. Dr. Caldwell.

At the Annual meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, held in this city on Saturday night last, Governor Swain was elected President of the Institution, in the place of the lamented Caldwell.—*Ib.*

New Capitol.—The Commissioners for superintending the rebuilding of the Capitol, made their Report a few days ago to the Legislature. The actual amount expended thus far, is $177,000; and the Commissioners think it will require a further appropriation of $125,000 to complete it.—*Raleigh Reg.*

We learn from a Gentleman who arrived last evening, on the Rail Road, from Augusta, that the Hon. John C. Calhoun, on his way to Columbia, when within 10 miles of Abbeville C. H., was very seriously, but not dangerously injured, by the upsetting of the stage.—*Charleston Courier.*

Among the passengers who arrived at New York on Saturday, in the packet-ship Roscoe, from Liverpool, was Sen. A. Calderona de la Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain to the United States.

AMERICAN LITERATURE ABROAD.—A letter published in the last number of the Knickerbocker, from Stockholm, dated 29th July last, says:

"I find that American literature is not unknown here. Most of the works of Irving and Cooper have been translated into Swedish, and are read and admired here and elsewhere. 'A year in Spain' is also translated into Swedish: and a day or two ago I saw a copy of Miss Sedgwick's 'Redwood,' which is here published as one of Cooper's Novels. This is probably a bookseller's speculation, thinking the book might have a better run under his name.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, NOV. 30.

The Market.—There has been some movement in Cotton this morning, chiefly on the part of manufacturers. The price demanded for common brands of Western Flour is $8 Whiskey is being bought up at 36, 37, and 37½ cents. Brandy continues to be sought for. North county Turpentine is held at $5 A cargo of ordinary has been sold (to arrive) at $4 50 Money Stocks are flat to-day, and, in general, lower than on Saturday. There is a good deal of excitement in the market, and more anxiety than before the late arrivals from Europe.

THE MARKET.—There have been sales of Wilmington Turpentine at $5,75, and of North County at $5,—though holders may ask a higher price. A fair business is continued in Cotton at steady prices The sales of common brands of Western Flour, are chiefly at $7,75, sellers afraid to sell and buyers afraid to buy.—*Dec. 3d.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 4, Steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., to Jones Fuller, A. McLauchlin, E. J. Hale, G. B. Atkins, J. G. & J. H. Cook, J. C. Latta, E. L. Winslow, and Hall & Johnson, of this place; and for J. Cowles, J. C. Lindsey, and J. & L. Banner, of the interior. Also, boat Diligence in tow of Henrietta, with sundry Merchandize, for Hall & Johnson, Jones Fuller, E. L. Winslow, J. M. Strong, Nott & Starr, and H. P. Peck, of this place; and for J. & L. Banner, B. & Jones, and B. Utley, of the interior. And also, at same time, boat Messenger, in tow of Henrietta, with sundry Merchandize for E. B. Drake, Cook & Leet, H. P. Peck, Hall & Johnson, and John M. Strong, of this place; and J. & L. Banner, Banner & Jones, and B. Utley, of the interior.

Also, Dec. 2, D. O'Hanlon's lighters Washington and Union, with Salt, Iron, Sugar, Coffee, and Dry Goods, for Willkings & Belden, J. M. Dobbin, James Baker, John C. Latta, Joseph Baker, Louis D. Henry, Hall & Johnson, Beverly Rose, George McNeill, G. & L. Hurlbutt, D. A. Saltmarsh, S. W. Murley, John Cruso, T. Cochran, Dr. Jas. H. Dickson, Curtis & Myrover, J. J. Ling, and A. N. McLean, of this place: and for Wiley & Pitman, James Brannock, J. M. & J. Allen, A. Kennedy, Wheeler & Burnes, John Murphey, Evans, Hines & Co., Daniel H. Cress, Thomas L. Cowan, Murphey & Taylor, and G. W. Ligon, of the interior

Also, on the 5th, Clarendon Company's tow boat Eliza, with Merchandize for W. S. Latta, J. Kyle, Willkings & Belden, David Shaw, Lewis Brown, H. Erambert, Wm. McIntyre, Jno. W. Baker, C. T. Haigh, W. S. Poe, Thos. Sandford & Co., Jno. Huske & Son, and James Mahoney, of this place; and Troy & Drake, R. McNamara, Smith & Hampton, and J. & R. Shaw, of the interior.

☞ The Members of the Lyceum are desired to meet at the Town Hall on Saturday at 12 o'clock, *punctually*, for the transaction of important business. Dec. 10.

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

THE Convention which met in the City of Raleigh, on the fourth day of June last, having adopted certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, and having by an Ordinance, directed them to be submitted by the Governor to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said Convention having directed returns of the votes to be made to the Governor, to be by him opened in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that in case a majority of the votes given, should be in favor of the ratification of the said amendments, the same should be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor, and the said amendments having all been so submitted to the people, and returns of the votes having been made and opened, and the result ascertained according to the said Ordinance:

Now therefore, I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare and make known to the people of the State, that a majority of all the votes so returned was in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, which said Amendments so ratified, are become part of the Constitution of the State, and will be in full force and effect from and after the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the third day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the said State, the sixtieth.

SEAL.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,

WM. T. COLEMAN, *Private Secretary.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 1st instant, the Rev. DANIEL COBIA, of Charleston, So. Ca., to Miss LOUISA HOOPER, eldest daughter of A. M. Hooper, Esq.

In Anson county, by the Rev. J. B. Anthony, Mr. W. H. SMITH, of Montgomery county, to Miss EMELINE WADDILL, of Anson. Also, by the same, on the 19th ultimo, in Montgomery county, Mr WM ALLEN to Miss ANN CRUMP.

DIED,

In Randolph county, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. JOHN MOSS, aged about 60 years.

PRIVATE FEMALE

BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Exercises of the LOCHIEL SCHOOL, situated about a mile west of Hillsborough, will be resumed on the second Monday of January. As the number of Pupils is limited, an early application is desirable. Terms for Board and Tuition, including a supply of Books and Stationary, are $75 per Session of five months.

Music and Painting, taught in the house, by experienced Instructers, form an extra charge.

WM. E ANDERSON.

Hillsborough, Dec 5, 1835. 66 5w.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST or mislaid, at the Court House, during the September Term of the County Court, a russet coloured Pocket Book, containing sundry Papers, of no use to any person but the owner.—Among the papers, were two County Orders, in favor of the Subscriber, one for about $50, the other for about $20 A reasonable reward will be paid for the recovery of the Book and contents.

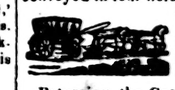
FRED'K MOORE.

Fayetteville Dec 10, 1835 66 3w.

Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE public are informed that SIXTY MILES of this Road are completed and ready for the Transportation of Passengers and Produce.

A train of Cars will leave Portsmouth daily, (commencing This Day, Tuesday the 1st December, at 9 o'clock, A. M.) and arrive at Margaretville, (the present termination of the road,) to dinner, whence passengers will be conveyed in four horse



Post Coaches to Halifax, N. C. arriving in time for the SOUTHERN STAGES via Raleigh, &c.

Returning, the Coaches will leave Halifax daily, immediately after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive at Margaretville to breakfast; leave Margaretville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the Baltimore and Washington Steam Boats. The advantages of this route are Economy and Despatch.

The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax, by Rail Road and Post Coaches, is only $5, and the whole distance (84 miles,) travelled in ONE DAY.

☞ Passengers will find this the cheapest as well as the most direct and expeditious route. They can leave Halifax in the morning and may arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia the same day.

December 1, 1835. 66 3w

PRICES CURRENT.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY THURSDAY.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D.	C.	To D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.		4		5
Brandy, Cognac, 4th pri	gallon	1	75	2	
Peach	do		40		50
Apple	do		30		35
Bacon	lb		8½		9
Beeswax	do		22		23
Bagging	yard		20		30
Bale Rope,	lb		11		12
Coffee, prime green	lb		14		14½
2d and 3d quality	do		12½		13½
Candles, Fayette Factory	do		15		
Cotton, new	100lbs	13		13	50
Corn, (new,)	bushel		50		60
Copperas	100lbs	4			
Flax	lb		15		18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1	25	1	40
Flour, superfine	barrel	7			
Fine	do	6	50		
Fish, Herrings	do	5	50	5	75
Mackerel, No. 3,	do	5	75	6	
Mullet,	do			4	25
Feathers	lb		35		36
Gin, Holland	gallon	1	25	1	50
Country	do				50
Ginger	lb		10		12
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	2	75	3	
10x12	do	3	50		
Hides, green	lb		4		
Ditto. dry	do		10		11
Iron	100lb	4		4	75
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1	50	1	75
Lime,	cask	2	50		
Lard	lb		9		10
Leather, Skirting	do		32		35
Sole	do		20		25
Bridle	side	2	50	3	00
Lead, Bar	lb		6½		7
Logwood	100lb	3			
Molasses	gallon		32		33
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb		6½		7
Wrought	do		18		20
Shingles	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats	bushel		30		35
Oil, Currier's	barrel	18		20	
Linseed	gallon	1	00	1	10
Pork	barrel	14			
Plaster, Paris	do	6			
Powder, Dupont's	keg	6	75	7	00
Paints, White Lead	do	3		3	25
Spanish Brown	do	2		2	50
Yellow Ochre	do	2	50	3	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1	40		
W. I.	do		70		71
New England	do		45		50
Rice	100lb	3	50	4	
Rags	lb		2½	4	
Shot	bag	2	25		
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	10	50	11	
Common	do	8	50	9	50
Loaf and Lump	lb		14½		17
Salt, Liverpool	bushel		65		75
Turk's Island, &c.	do		55		60
Ditto,	sack			2	75
Salts, Epsom	lb		8		
Glauber	do		5		6
Steel, American	do		8		9
E. Blistered	do		16		20
German	do		14		15
Saltpetre	do		12		18
Tallow	do		9		10
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1	25	1	50
Hyson	do		75	1	
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	5	50	6	
Manufactured	do		5		12
Tin, ½ x	box	11			
Wheat	bushel		90	1	
Whiskey	gallon		30		32
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2	50	3	75
Sicily Madeira	do	1	55	1	60
Teneriffe	do	1	50	2	
Malaga	do		50		
Wool,	lb		16		18

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6 f.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

Just Received on Consignment,

70 bbls. No 3. MACKEREL, (new caught,)
6,000 Spanish CIGARS,
20 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Foot Haymount.

September 21, 1835. 55tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

I want to purchase

ALONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do Bees Wax,
50,000 do White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.
Below the U S. Bank.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Female Classical School.

THE new Session of the Female Classical School opened on the 19th ult., on the principles of self government, and of rotation in Directresship. In these principles the Young Ladies will be instructed by weekly Lectures from the President of the Board. The undivided attention of Mr. Tripp has been secured, and the Trustees confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public to the full extent of the number of Pupils contemplated in the arrangement.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

October 20. 59-tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT, FOR SALE HERE.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style,

&c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

Sept 8, 1835 53 tf

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept 11, 1835 54tf.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street. *Auction and Commission Business* attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

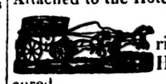
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

J. GALES & SON'S
ALMANAC,

FOR 1836.

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mrs Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

BUTTER.

3,000 Lbs. first quality Mountain **BUTTER**, put up by William Hale, Esq. and for sale by

E. B. DRAKE.

October 12, 1835. 58tf

CHEESE.

ON the river and expected in a few days,
50 BOXES CHEESE,
10 CASKS do.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

October 6, 1835 57 tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 1st September, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*

August 24, 1835. 51tf

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.

September 22, 1835.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 14, 1832.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES,**
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } **TEAS,**
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835 43-tIJ.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEET & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-tf.

MONTAGUE'S BALM,

AN INDIAN REMEDY FOR TOOTHACH.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American public. Arrangements have been made to supply Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns of the United States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harassing of all Aches (Toothach.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent and not unpleasant, and the large number of persons in various sections of the country that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods

All applications for Agencies or orders for the Balm, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to the subscriber, or to Holderby & McPheeters, Petersburg, Virginia.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

EDWARD J. HALE has been appointed Agent at Fayetteville, of whom the Balm may be procured.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1835

James H. Jarman and others, *vs* Zechariah Davis and others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Elizabeth Taylor, Windal Taylor, James Taylor, Catharine Davis, James T. Davis, Nimrod W. Leary, Catharine Leary, Barney Ivey and Elsey Ivey, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for three months successively, that the said Defendants may appear at the next Term of our Court to be held on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

(True copy from the Minutes.)

Test, JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

Cost of adv. $4. 61 3m

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE.

Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835. 54tf.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlappa,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS AND SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
SHELL COMBS of every description.

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted. So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved. SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832.

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District, S. C., April 20, 1833

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an objec hopeless to all that knew him. I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, David D. Hay, Briteon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B. Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831.

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been grevisously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations. I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved. I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints.

WM. BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT,
State of South Carolina.

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P. Ex. Off.

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

Dr. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administered them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years. I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a simlar manner.

ALLANSON G SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832.

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir. I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express. Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be of any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**
Druggist, Fayetteville.

August 4, 1835. [PRICE $1.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.